The ESPENCHEID HAT for this season, has tree brilliant features. Its proportions are perfectly harmonous, its shape eminently becoming, its quality and finish unrivaled. These points strike the eye even in a casual inspection, and this is the reason why they clicit a demand so continuous, urgent and extensive. Sold for \$3 50 at No. 107 Nassaust, corner of Ann.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERN .-BIRD, corner Pine and Nasson-sta, will introduce the Spring Style on Toesday, March I. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public as in all respects of intrinsi-excellence of materials and of beautiful outlines and propor-tions.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT ?-Owing to the backwardness of the season and the flying clouds of dust which are traversing the streets, morning, noon and night, a large number of people have very wisely abstained from purchasing, or even examining Krox's spring style of Hats; but, as spring is now fairly with us, and 'Harry Arcularius' is bent upon reform, we would suggest to them the propriety of examining and purchasing at his establishment on article of bead-goar, that in beauty, style, comfort and cheapness, is without a rival. Knox's assortment is enficiently large to supply the 'grave and gay,' and his price is but \$4. Cast on him at No. 123 Fulton-st.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS-WATKINS. 114 Fulton-st, is justly celebrated for the elegant styles his cheasures. All who wish something recherche, at derate prices should go to WATK: No. No articles of inter quality sold at this establishment.

the novelties in feet-covering for the Ladies, introduces, this season by CaNTRELL, is the Gaiter with heefs. It is already very popular, and its appearance is highly creditable to his taste and skill. His assortment of superior made Gaiters. Slippers, Ties, Buskins, and Mesters' and Misses' Shoes, is very large, and his prices are lower than those of any other dealer in the city. His establishment is at No. 338 Bowery. SPRING BUSINESS AT CANTRELL'S .- Among

Up-Town vs. Down-Town.-Two great disrideratums in the purchese of any stricle is 7 rice and Quality, and those in pursuit of Carpeting will find no place where they will be better pleased with both than at Weigerr & Ball. Ev's, No. 302 Bowery, near Bond at. Their stock is varied and excellent, and from their low remts they are enabled to deal more liberal with their customers than down-town establishments.

Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM AN-Crystai Falace Carpets at Hiram AxDERSON's eight spacious salesrooms, No. 69 Bowery. Magmificent new styles Mosaic, Royal Velvet, tapestry, Brussels
Carpets, imported from celebrated English manufactories,
for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace. Also,
Hare's celebrated English premium Floor Oil-Cloths of freeco, gothic and scroll-figured and English three-pip and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Mosaic Rugs, at autonising low prices.
K. B.—Beautiful Ingrain Carpets at 46, 50 and 60 cents, and
Floor Oil-Cloths at 51, 37, 44 and 50 cents per yard.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, are daily receiving, per packets from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new, and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per cent. less than other stores celling similar goods.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, PREMINE & LOUISHERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST -B. A. PETERSON & Co call the attention of their friends
to the stock of new end elegant Corpetings just receives
from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the
late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent. less that
those purchasing at the present rates.

Some petty thief stole the GOLD MEDAL awarded by the American Institute to Mr. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, for those splendid Daguerreotypes he exhibited at their last Fair, and which were so universally admired by the public. Mr. GURNEY will pay, a reward of \$10 for its recovery.

OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES, &c .- Mr. H WALDSTEIN, formerly of the firm of Waldstein & Becker, has a very superior assortment of Munich Opera Glasses. Spectacles, Telescopes, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Thermometers, &c., at his establishment, No. 451 Broadway, Prices exceedingly low, and every article of the first quality.

Rousseau said that, to understand one things ell, was better than to have a smattering of things. GREEN has devoted years to perfecting that tive garmant, the shirt. The result is, as all his cust know, infallible fits, faultless workmanship, and un satisfaction. No. I Astor-House.

Marine and Inland Insuran GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY .-Assets on the 15th January, 1853, \$500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Wil-

Moses H. Grinnell,
James Brown,
Chas H. Marshall,
Samuel Thempson, John B. Kitching,
George Warren,
Fredk. W. Read,
N. G. Ratgers,
J. Eluathan Smith,
J. Eluathan Smi B. C. MORRIS, Se

Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, are taught in an expeditions and superior manner, by B. I. FOSTER, at No. 387 Broadway, where gentlemen are qualified to discharge the duties of a book-leeper with accuracy promptitude and dispatch. Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

The rust of Winter is being brightened The rust of Winter is being brightened by the peeping green, as the sap of Spring is invited by the sun's warm smile; but is the rust of a December bight on peor human throat and lungs so chased away! It the corroding damp on bright braith, that date its chill back in dark January, so ce vered with young life as my little grasplot in the yard, which has its medicine in a shower to-day and a sun-burst to morrow! You who have caught a midder from a searching mould, that earle its fungus through the crack of a door, or clutches with its cleanup fingers the naps of your neck, chilling your velvet skin to cold parchment—you who are in despair for a shower or a sun-hurst to give you the ponting life of my hiac-bash, know that Mrs. JENYIS'S COLD CANDY has only been dozing—uot sleeping by not advertising much lately)—in the confident goodwill of its patrons. Its truthful ministrations are a good "Institution," and must be enrolled as such, being necessary to alleviate the pulmonic distresses of our climate. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c., it is everywhere admitted to be excellent. Sold by Mrs. Jervis, No. 306 Broadway; Zieber, Philadelphia, and by draugists generally.

LOOK FACT IN THE FACE .- All who do so will admit that without delay or any unpleasant result. Caustabone's Hair Dys converts gray or red hair to a brilliant leating black or brown, and that his Hair Paragraphite relieves the hair from dandruff and beautifies it as long as used. No. 6 Astor House.

By Letters Patent Ecured in 1849.—
Pulverbacher's Patent Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantaneously, acute nervous pains, such as head, eat and tooth sche, rheumatic pains, its doloreaux &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, discoses of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver discuses, &c. disappear, as if by a mirnele; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful discuses in children, commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of trething under difficulties and discriters of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decempose water, deflect the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two connex, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for inatantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, guarding humself, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases rud complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$22.50.

Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforehand, at the depot of their truth. The importance of the invention has been actively solved in America by the Academy of Medicine of Now York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the nucleal colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c.; in Europe, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London; by the Academes Nationale de Medicin et Paris; by the Imperial Facuity at Vicuna; by the Royal Faculty as Berlin, and other scientific matinitions of the hinheat order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession By LETTERS PATENT ECURED IN 1849 .-

I inquiries, containing three cents postage stamps.

J. STEINERT, No. 563 Broadwey, cor. of Prince-st.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.-The subscriber is

selling all styles of Diamond Jewelry, at wholesale and a tail, at much less than the usual prices.

Diamond Crosses from \$100 to \$600 each.

Diamond Pins from 10 to 600 each.

Diamond Rings from 25 to 300 set.

Diamond Studs from 160 to 100 each.

Diamond Studs from 160 to 1,000 each.

Also, Diamond Bracelets from 160 to 1,000 each. Diamond Pins from. 19 to 600 each.

Diamond Rings from. 25 to 300 each.

Diamond Studs from. 25 to 300 each.

Diamond Braceleta from 180 to 1,000 each.

Also, Diamonda Rubies, Emeralda and Opals unset.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,

of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor pear Broadway.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL (re meved from Ballston Spa to Poughkeepsie).—Next term begins on th May. Object—to train students in the practice as well as the science of Law, and in extemporaneous overtory. A circular, stating particulars, sont by request directed (postpaid) to

TO THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BOYERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—In view of our removal to our extensive Warehouse, No. 6 Vosey-st, running through to No. 12 Barclay-st. (entrance on both streets) directly in rear of the Astor House, we intend to dispose of our present stock of goods at extremely low prices, so that we can open in our new location with a new and beautiful assortment of goods, adapted to the summer and autumn Country Jobbers and Retailers will find great bargains i

our present stock.

Moulton, Plimpton, Williams & Co.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Yankee Notions, No. 47 Broadway.

THE MOTHER'S HOPE The mother gazed on her beautiful boy, Blooming in health and full of joy, And she thought that disease might wither his bloom, And her dear one heat to the monidering temb. So to Root's she sped with eager pace, And procured her darling's "am-drawn face;" And now she knows, that chance what will, Her eye can gaze on her darling still!

Root's Gallery, No. 353 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HAIR AND TOOTH Brushes, Dressing Comes, &c.—W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtland: at have just received a few cases of the above, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices.

Undergarments and Hosiery should be bought of the Importers and Manufacturers, by which much can be saved and the very best goods obtained. A single call will convince any one that for Hosiery and Unments, No. 104 Bowery is the place.

A. RANKIN & Co., Importers and
Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments

Spring Millinery .- Madame Lavene, having just returned from Paris, has recently opened her showroom at No. 131 Springst, a few doors west of the St.
Nicholas Hotel, for the exhibition of her importation of
Paris Manufictured Bonnets, Ladies' Caps, Head Dresses,
&c. Also, one case of Misses' Bonnets, and a number of
French Lawn Bonnets for traveling. The display is a most
elegant one, and we advise every one of our Lady readers
to visit her establishment and make their selections.

Lyon maketh proclamation,
To the City and the Nation,
That this is the best season to use his Poi sonless." Magnetic Powder. for destroying Insects, approved by the Royal Commissioners of the World's Pair in London. Call and see the Modal just received from London. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-et., cor. of Ann.
The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States
and Canndas: lowest prices and fullest authority of the
publishers. Information freely given.

Lockwood's large store of Watches, Jewelery and Silverware is No. 53 Fulton-st., where may be had all the different articles in his line, good and cheap Watches and Musicware put in order.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS .- Mr. W. G. DR. MILANE'S LIVER PILLS.—Mr. W. G. Better, of Millersburgh, Centre Co., Penn., had been afficted with Liver Complaint for a number of years, and was cured by the Pills. A young lady of his acquaintance was also greatly relieved by them.

Jacob Widner, Postmaster at Covington, O., says that they sell very fast, and that he does not consider his stock of medicine complete without them.

The wife of Mr. James Stewart, of Richmond, Jefferson Co. O., was cured of most distressing pains by their use. W. H. Ainsworth, of Varysburgh, N. Y., considers these Fills the best medicine of the kind ever offered. The lot he had on hand sold rapidly and gave the highest satisfaction.

ction.

James Jones, of Wilkins township. Alleghany Co., Penn, yys his wife used two boxes, which did her more good than heir family physician for two years.

For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. LICKNER & Co. S. No. SI Barclay st., and Boyo & Paul., No. 40 Courtlandt-at. Sold also by all principal druggists.

No. 102 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF ANN., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1839.

WM. H. McDonald's Card.—To Importers. W. H. McDonald's Card.—To Importers, Jobber, Steam and Clipper Ship Owners, &c.—Many years of practical business experience in Newspaper Advertising, and a most advantageous and thorough connection and personal acquaintance with the publishers of the leading journals of the Union and Canadas, induced by a series of years of honorable dealing and prompt payment of accounts enables the subscriber to do advertising of any respectable character in any city, town or village in any part of the Union or Canadas on the most advantageous and satisfactory terms. Importers and Jobbers will find special facilities for the prompt transmission and correct publication of their cards. No payment required until the orders have been properly attended to.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communication Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer -not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communics

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europe an Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, m 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrap pers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desi-Price Six Cents. The Asia sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock

LEGISLATURE .- In Senate the New-York Police bill was referred to the Senators from this City. Mr. Vanderbilt's resolutions came up again, and Mr. Cooley proceeded to give Mr. McMurray and other of his opponents a castigation which they will probably not forget in a hurry. He closed what he had to say to the Senator from the Third District with Uncle Toby's remark to the fly, "Go-get thee gone -the world is wide enough for thee and me." A short executive session was held, after which a message from the Governor, which we give in another column, was received and reported to the Select Canal Committee. In Assembly, sundry bills were passed, and the Canal question further discussed

The U. S. SENATE, between their Excentive Sessions, devoted some time to debating a proposition to print the Mexican Bound-Commissioners' Reports, in a style similar to the fine large quarto volume of Owen's Geo-logical Survey. The resolution was laid on the table; but the debate showed that the question What becomes of the books?" has actually penetrated the Senate Chamber.

A letter from Buenos Avres dated Feb. 18, states that Urquiza had crossed the Parana with 600 men, on his way to that city. The Government was proposing to issue \$30,000,000 of new paper money.

IF A letter from Europe states that Mr. Barringer has procured from the Queen of Spain the pardon and release of the eight Hungarian prisoners of the Lopez expedition. It will be remembered that they were made exceptions to the general pardon granted to the Americans of that expedition, and confined at Centa.

The first monthly payment of \$50,000 has been made by the Agents of Col. Sloo, of the bonus to the Mexican Government on the Tehuantepec Road grant. The Government Commissioners had already (on the 19th ult.) left Vera Cruz to make a delivery of the preposed line. The Agent of the Company had been well received at Oaxaca.

The Arctic arrived at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, with four days later news from Europe. In England there is no political intelligence of moment. The chief subject is the Turkish affair with Russia, which, according to late advices, would be peacefully settled. In France the act of the British Chargé at Constantinople, in sending for a fleet, and the war rumors arising had caused serious depression at the Bourse. The Journal des Debats of the 22d positively affirms that the fleet was sent for at the express request of the Grand Vizier. In Italy the severity of the Government and the agitation among the people still continue. A great conspiracy is reported to be on foot, extending into Sicily, where extensive events have taken place among the higher classes. Mazzini has not been heard from. The ex-

pulsion of the Swiss from Lombardy is prosecuted with relentless cruelty. In one place, where a whole valley had long been occupied by settlers from the Canton of Ticino, the unhappy people were ruthlessly driven away from their farms, houses and property, and in one day forced to remove across the frontier. abandoning everything. In Germany the great event is the reconsideration of the Zollverein with a tariff so protective and so much guarded against amendatory reductions that the Prussian free-traders are in despair. Free trade of that kind, which surrenders the national industry a victim to British competition, evidently has a poor chance in Germany. The markets for cotton and breadstuffs remained without any particular change, except that cotton was rather heavy.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKBY.

The great point of interest in the intelligence brought by the Arctic, is the complication and alarm connected with the presence of Prince Menchikoff, the special Russian Envoy at Constantinople. We some time since called the attention of the public to the peculiar character and position of this statesman in Russia, and to the fact that any embassy entrusted to him must be of the gravest kind. Above all, the Emperor would not have sent him to Constantinople without putting into his hands full powers for either peace or war, or without preparations to back up the ultimatum he was instructed to proffer to the Ottoman Government. His appearance and conduct since his arrival there, as well as his progress thither, show that whatever fears other powers may have about making war. Russia is ready for it. On his way the Prince held extraordinary reviews of the land forces in the Southern Provinces, and of the fleet on the Black Sea, as if he were about to lead them into an actual campaign. He was attended to Constantinople by a suite worthy of the Czar himself, and was received by the Greek and Russian population of the city with the pomp of a sovereign. Then, on his first interview with the Grand Vizier he took care to be especially insulting, and even went so far as virtually to dictate the resignation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was at once complied with. At these insolent proceedings the Turks took fright, and the Grand Vizier prevailed on the British Charge d'Affairs to send to Malta for the fleet there stationed, to come immediately to the Dardanelles-a summons the Admiral in command did not see fit to comply with. The French Government have also ordered a fleet into the Archipelago to observe the progress of events. At Paris stocks have fallen, while at London they were less, but still sensibly affected.

The nature of Prince Menchikoff's demands is variously, though nowhere officially stated but it is clear that they relate mainly to the question of the Holy Sepulcher, and to the respective privileges of the Greek and Latin Churches in Syria and other parts of the Turkish Empire. Some time ago the French Ambassador, M. de Lavalette, acting on the command of Louis Napoleon, bullied the Porte into granting to the Roman Catholic Church certain advantages with respect to the Sepulcher which had not before been enjoyed by it. The Porte resisted, but, though Lavalette was less arrogant than Menchikoff, he was sufficiently imperious, and the Sultan gave way. Prince Menchikoff now comes to insist on the retraction of those advantages, and doubtless adds to that demand the recognition of a certain protectorate over the Greek Christians of Turkey, to be 'exercised by the Czar, with other conditions no less unpalatable.

It is striking to observe the patience with which events so interesting are watched in England. The Times suddenly turning right about from its late incitations to filibusterism and the partition of Turkey, now calls on Great Britain "by an example of moderation to preserve peace, and to check that cupidity which may threaten at any moment to tear the Turkish Empire asunder." The Morning Chronicle thinks that " too much stress cannot be laid upon the consideration that anything like a division of the Ottoman Territories could never be accomplished without a long and costly war"-and that so far is Turkey from the impossibility of becoming civilized, which alone could justify her destruction, that it may really be hoped " that the Sultan may one day succeed in giving his people a Government almost as civilized and enlightened as is enjoyed by the Polish subjects of the Czar.or by the equally contented Italian subjects of the Emperor of Austria."

Meantime, while the journals thus moderately debate the matter, the funds suffer no great decline, and the public gets into no excitement. contenting itself with blaming Lord Stratford for his prolonged absence from his post as an Ambassador at Constantinople.

Nor does the French Government manifest any such irascible disposition as was to be expected from its share in the preliminaries. Having brought this Russian Envoy upon the Sultan, Napoleon was at least bound to sustain the latter in reducing Menchikoff to civility, if not to face the necessity of war in his behalf. But he has done no such thing, notwithstanding the terror of the Paris stockjobbers. And as the affair cannot here come upon him unawares, we may take it for proven that when he does go to war, he will not begin with

Ardent political prophets hold up the entire deglatition of the Ottoman Empire by Russia and her allies as immediately at hand. This seems to be an exaggerated expectation. The process will be slower and less apparent. It was already reported at Paris, the day before the sailing of the steamer that the question would be peacefully settled. Such a settlemenths possible only on the submission of the Porte to all that is essential in Menchikoff's demands. Such submission is highly possible, but it implies a profound conviction on the part of the Sultan and his Ministers, that in a war with Russia, England, and France would not support them, in other words that those powers practically abandon the Otteman Cause. Thus will they prove the most efficient laborers for the establishment of permanent Russian domination in Turkey.

Provided that be really gained, the Czar is too shrewd to peril it by grasping at more. For the moment it is of little consequence to him whether he rules at Constantinople through a Russian Governor, or through a Mahometan Satrap with the title of Sultan. And this promises to be the result of Menchikoff's mission. If he achieve such a triumph it may restore him to that full favor with his imperial master to which his talents and integrity entitle him, but which a jealous dislike of his ambition on the part of the Czar has latterly in a measure deprived him of.

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE COST OF REACHING THEM.

We have received many more letters than we can find time to answer, asking us which is the best way of reaching California or Australia-what is the total cost of the voyagewhich country proffers the greatest inducements to immigrants, &c., &c. We cannot answer these questions so fully and accurately as we should prefer to, but here is a part of the information desired:

CALIFORNIA The U.S. Mail Steamship Line (Howland & Aspinwall's) dispatches a steamship from this port for Navy Bay. Aspinwall, (Isthmus of Darien, near Chagres, and the Atlantic terminus of the unfinished Panama Railroad) on the 5th, 13th, 20th and 28th of each month. When the regular day of sailing falls on Sunday, the vessel is detained till next day. The rates of passage by this route are as follows:

First Cabin.....\$200 Second Cabin....\$150 Steerage......\$85. These prices do not include the cost of traversing the Isthmus, which is said to be \$10 to \$25, and is probably much nearer the latter sum than the former. Passengers are landed free of charge at the Railroad Depôt, Aspinwall, whence they must make their own way to Panama as they see fit. The Panama Railroad now takes them about half way across (to Gorgona) in two or three hours, for \$5; thence the only conveyance is by mules over a herrible road. This Isthmus route has been very sickly the past winter, but we believe is now less so, but it never will be healthy, and can only be rendered tolerable by the rapid coursing of the Iron Horse. The completion of the Panama Railroad is promised for next August when the horrors of 'the middle passage' will be at an end. Arrived at Panama, the Pacific steamers of this line will generally be found in readiness to take passengers to San Francisco -we cannot now remember a complaint of unreasonable detention preferred against this line within a year past. Its agent here is Charles A. Whitney, 177 West-st. Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs, of baggage free on the steamboat in either ocean; but he must run his own risks with it on the Isthmus.

The Nicaragua or Vanderbilt's line crosse the Isthmus from San Juan de Nicaragua to San Juan del Sur, by way of the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. The water route on this line is nearly 1,000 miles shorter than by Panama, but the Isthmus is here some 200 miles wider. The difference in time between New-York and San Francisco on these routes respectively is slight, but we think the Nica ragua has rather the advantage. Better allow a month for either. Its rates of passage, (including transit of person across the Isthmus,) are as follows:

First Cabin, \$300; Second do., \$225 to \$250; Steer ge (upper) \$120 to \$160; Steerage (lower) \$110.

Passengers board themselves from ship to ship in crossing the Isthmus. They are allowed 25 lbs. of baggage across free; for all over that weight, 15 cents per pound is charged. New-York agent, C. Vanderbilt, 9 Battery-

-There are two Opposition Lines by way of Panama, of one of which the agency is with Davis, Brooks & Co., 26 Broadway: the other with E. Mills, 51 Cortlandt-st. We believe both of these are responsibly managed, but we are not well informed with regard to them. They advertise through tickets at low rates, and regular connections with Pacific steamers

AUSTRALIA.

There are ships departing from our port each week for Sydney, Melbourne or some other Australian port : nearly all which are advertised in our Daily, and some (we presume) from time to time in our Weekly edition. Our country friends may as well consult the Daily when they wish to ascertain at what time the next ship is to sail. The rates of passage vary, but are generally as follows:

Saloon. \$300 to \$250. First Cabin, \$150 to \$200. Second Cabin, \$125 to \$140,

and still lower rates for steerage, where such are taken. But he must be very needy or very greed; who would wish to take a cheaper and less comfortable passage than a Second Cabin. There are vessels which offer to carry cheaper than the above rates, but they are generally smal or slow sailers. The regular packets sail or the 1st of every month. Provisions are beluded in the price, where not otherwise specified. The length of the voyage is nearly as great as that to California around Cape Horn-say from 100 to 200 days -oftener over than under 150. One or two steamships are idvertised to make the voyage this season, and vill probably make it in 60 to 90 days, but they charge higher rates than sailing vessels

The following general hints should be considered by those seking passages to either of the Golden counties:

1. Have no dealings with runners of any sort. 2. Buy no tickets of strolling agents, or other than responsible persons. 3. Always pay your money into the office of some respectable company or shipping buse, and be sure that you receive in turn the proper acknowledgment. 4. Take no ticket orreceipt that does not specify the day of sailing and none that specifies. "Accidents by the sa excepted." No such stipulation is needed togive the owners all proper protection in case of such accident. 5. Always visit and examine te ship, if possible, before taking passage, and iyou don't know a staunch, safe, good sailer, have some nautical friend go with you and give yo his opinion of her qualities. The voyage wil be long enough, tedious enough, at best; and week's delay at the start for the best vessel in ort may land you a month earlier. 6. If you see assured that a vessel

will sail within a day or two, and see that she has not a third of a cargo on board, it is safe to apprehend that she is not off yet, and will not be for a week or two. 7. If you should not reach your Ophir these six months, you need not fear that the Gold will all be dug when you get there. 8. If you fancy you are going where money can be made without hard work, and that destitute, broken-down, disappointed, despairing people are not as plentiful in California or Australia as here, you are doomed to be sadly disappointed.

The Republican party in France has suffered an immense loss in the death of M. Michel (de Bourges.) This deplorable event took place on the 16th March at Montpelier. He was born in 1798, at Aix, in Provence. He was offered by Dupont de l'Eure the place of Attorney-General, after the Revolution of July, but declined it. Elected Deputy in 1837, he sat on the Extreme Left. He signed the act for the accusation of the Minister, and his name was attached to the two insurrectionary movements of June 13, 1849, although he was absent on leave. M. Michel was one of the strongest progressive members of the Republic's two Assemblies. On various occasians, when the impostor and murderer who now fills the imperial throne, was violating his Presidential oath and preparing the way for despotism, the illustrious orator stood forward as a prime champion for the people's rights. We do not find the cause of his death mentioned, but it is quite probable that it was hastened by the downfall of the cause to which he was pledged.

IF A letter dated Jan. 31 from a correspendent of The Tribune, at Melbourne, Australia, informs us that Mrs. Meagher, wife of the escaped Irish exile, had taken her departure in the ship Wellington for London. She was accompanied by Bishop Wilson, of Van Dieman's Land.

The Free Schools carried the day at the Municipal Election of Cincinnati on Monday.

Connecticut.-The returns received by Telegraph and Mail are quite imperfect. The New-Haven Journal and Courier of Tuesday has returns showing the election of 23 Whigs and 21 Democratic Representatives, 7 of whom are Maine Law men. n New Haven the vote stood for Governor Dutton, (Whig.) 1.525; Seymour (Dem.) 1,789; Gillette, (F. S.) 456. Dem. plurality, 264.

The Hartford Courant has some additional details but far from complete, showing the election of Gen. Pratt to Congress. Maine Law Senators are chosen rom the 4th and 6th District. Maine Law Representatives have been elected in New-Haven, East-Haven, Guildford, Madison, Westbrook, Darien Fairfield, Stratford, Hamden, Watertown, East Lyme, New-London and Branford, and Anti-Maine Law men from romwell, Portland, Bridgport, Seymour and Meriden. The temperance issue, which was raised in other towns which remain to be heard from. Hartford Co. so far as heard from, elects 8 Whigs, 1 Free Soil, and 21 Democratic Representatives. Hartford City elects two Democrats by a large plurality over the tempeance candidates. In Tolland Co. two Democrats are elected from town of Tolland, two from Stafford, two from Somers and one Whig and one Dem. from each o the towns of Vernon and Ellington. Wellington and Union elects two Whigs each. For farther returns — Tategraphic Disputches.

Up to the hour of going to press, we had heard nothing of the steamship Union, which left Navy Bay on the 18th of March for New-York. She is supposed to have on board the passengers which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of March in the Winfield Scott. It is probable she met with some disaster to her machinery, and was compelled to proceed on her voyage under sail.

The Boston Pilot offers a year's subscription to any one who will interpret a certain paragraph temptation this may be to any other party we know not, but we assure The Pilot that the inducement is insufficient for us to turn self-commentator.

Connecticut Election.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, April 4, 1853. The Whigs have chosen two Representatives rom this city, who are advocates of the Maine law.

The vote for Governor stands as follows : Seymour, Democrat.......486 

# WASHINGTON.

S. American Treaties-Oregon Nominations Confirmations - Commander Hollins and the Administration-Cablact Session-Mr. O'Conor-Probable Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4, 1853. In Senate to-day the Treaty with Uraguay was laid over to the next Session; that with San Salvador was ratified without debate.

It was decided by the Senate that the President has the power to remove Territorial Judges, by a vote of twenty-five to nine.

Considerable debate took place upon the nomination of O. C. Pratt, as Chief Justice of Oregon. He was opposed in speeches from Douglas, Shields and Atchi son, and supported by Dodge, of Iowa. Rumor gives im an unenviable reputation. The nomination was laid on the table until to-morrow. The two Associate Judges were confirmed. There was a strong opposition to the Secretary of Minnesota, on the ground that he does not belong to the Territory.

Mr. Dickinson is expected here to-morrow. He seepts upon condition that he has absolute control of the intments under him, irrespective of Marcy of even Pierce. It now remains to be seen whether the Administration will accede—if so, Dickinson-not Pierce nor Marcy-is de facto President, unless Dickin son should cave in as Corwin did after a similar agree ment had been made with him by the last Administra

Ex-Senstor Sturgeon was confirmed as Sub-Treasarer at Philadelphia, the place Erving declined. There are rumors of charges affecting the character of Kettle well, nominated as Naval Officer at Baltimore. James Polk was confirmed as Surveyor at the same place, but the President afterward nominated J. O. Wharton in place of Polk, declined.

There was quite a number of military promotions in the Senate to-day, the names of which were sent in some days since

Davenport, of Miss., was nominated Chief Justice of New-Mexico. [Minnesota? See below.]

It is rumored that the residue of the Baltimore nominations were sent in and confirmed. The Administration has decided to approve of the

onduct Hollins, Commander of the Cyane, at Grey-The Cabinet was in session to-day from 10 A. M. to

34 P. M. They have been making strenuous efforts to get all the rest of their nominations before the Senate

I learn from a friend of O'Conor's that he, on are earning of his appointment as District-Attorney, meant to decline, but afterward concluded that he should be obliged to accept. We expect him here immediately, The Senate will probably adjourn on Monday next; [The following nominations should have

reached us for yesterday's Tribune by telegraph, but the wires would not work :]

Robert White, Collector, Georgetown, John Ellis Warren, Secretary Legation Central Ama-

tea.

Henry M. Riegunt, Pastmaster, Lancaster, Pa.
Lewis Leunsford, Collector, Petersburgh, Va.
James I. Davenport, Chief Justice, Minnesota,
Kirby Benedict, Associate Judge, Minnesota,
John Marshall, Postmaster, Pegua, Ohio.

William Kerr, Postmaster, Kingston, New-York
Isauc C. Haines, Postmaster, Bangor, Maine.
Rufus Melntyre, Surveyor, Portland.
Robert Bowers, Parveyor, East Port.
I. W. Pomeroy and I. T. Emerson, Appraisers,
more.

more.
F. T. Brodhend, Postmaster, Detroit.
— Bowne, Postmaster, Fayetzeville, N. O.
P. Barry Hayes, Appraiser, Philadelphia.
G. G. Westcott and Henry Laughlin will be nominated
Appraisers, Philadelphia.
Registers—Eldridge Gardner, Cahawba; Lewis MoCarty, Demopolis; James H. Ware, Huntsville; Thou.
O. Glascock, Montgomery; M. Smiworth, Sparts; and
M. Donoho, Tuscaloosa—all in Alabama. Qut Vive.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanceer and Rassers

Pierce and Marcy Harmonious-And Other Items. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. Notwithstanding the various contradictory stactments, there has existed the utmost harmony be ween the President and Marcy, over since the organi zation of the Cabinet.

Willard, Lieut, Governor of Indiana, has left for the North, having succeeded in heading of Gorman from the Land Office, which was the object o his mission here. There were five applicants for the District

Attorneyship of North Carolina. It now lies between Cadwell and Strange, a nephew of Dobbia.

Saxe, the poet and editor, is here, but he has not applied for a diplomatic appointment, as has been rumored.

The New-York Appointees Understood to Ascept-Confirmations and Nominations.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribins. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5, 1853.

Messrs. Dix and Cochran are here, and Dickinson and O'Conor are expected to-morrow. It is saderstood that all accept. CONFIRMATIONS. G. G. Davenport, Chief Justice of New-Mexico; Kir-

F. Ramsay, Marshal of New-Mexico; J. C. Baines, Post master at Bangor. Appraisers-Pomeroy and Emerson, New-York Hayes and Westcott, Philadelphia; L, W. Sewall, P.

by Benedict, Associate Justice of New-Mexico; Charles

Poulteny and Emory, Boston. Registers, Alabama-Thomas O. Glasscock, Montgomery ; James B. Ware, Huntsville, Lewis McCarty. Demopolis; Eldridge Gardner, Cahaba; Monroe Don

aho, Tuscaloosa; Nicholas Stalworth, Sparta. Receivers, Alabama-John S. Nance, Huntaville; Wm. W. Pambro, Cahaba; Willis Darby, Sparta; James W Warren, Tuscaloosa.

John Ellis Warren, Secretary of Legation, Central America : Robert Burns, Surveyor, Eastport ; Rufas

McIntire, Surveyor, New-Portland; William Kerr Postmaster, Kingston, N. Y.; Robert Rebhart, Post master, Lancaster, Pa.; John Marshall, Postmaster, Piqua, Ohio; Lewis Lunsford, Collector, Petersburg, Va . Robert White, Collector, Georgetown, D. C. The nomination of O. C. Pratt, as chief Justice of

Oregon, was called up again to-day and tabled.

NOMINATIONS.
For Minnesota—Welsh, Chief Justice; Storey, Asse ciate Justice. Iowa-New Postmasters for Burlington and Dubuque; Babbitt and Sloo Receivers for Iowa. Pickett, Collector, Natchez : Walker, Collector, Vicks burg, Miss.

The New-Orleans nominations will be sent in to morrow

The President has found a Dickinson in the Sugar There are several applicants for the Colle ship Ex Senator Downs is an applicant, and will be nominated. This masterly coup d'état strike terror among the candidates. Col. Porter will be the Naval Officer; Joseph Genois Surveyor; Charles Bienvens Superintendent of the Mint; and Marshall Sub-Treaurer. Postmaster and District Attorney yet undecided From a high quarter I learn that the President will, before the close of the week, make the foreign appointments. As significant of the line of policy to be pursued by the Administration, a distinguished Southers statesman will be selected to represent the United States at a European Coert. I hazard little in saying that the appointment will be judicious and gratifying to Southern Rights men and to the Progressive Democracy, and acceptable to the country at large. To appease the nauralized citizens of the West pean countries will be preferred for the Consulships Messrs. Croskey, Cowden and Davis are all floored fo the Glasgow Consulship, and a Western "Young Amer

appointment now. It is reported that a brother of Representative Burt. of South Carolina, will be appointed Third Auditor in place of Gallagher.

ica," a native of Scotland, has the best prospect for the

The Senate was in session but a short time, and adjourned for want of business.

Washington Items.

Washington, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The Union of this morning says the Postmaster General has awarded the contract to convey the mails between New-Orleans and Key West to Samuel Green, who is to furnish steamers subject to the inspe

The Intelligencer learns from private letters that the American Minister at Madrid has succeeded in obtaining the pardon of eight Hungerians of the Lopez expedition, who had been sentenced to the mines.

Switzerland and the Washington Monument -The Gardiner Trial.

Washington, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The stone contributed by Switzerland, in The stone contributed by Switzerland, inscribed "The Free Swiss Confederation to the Memory of Washington," was presented this noon at the City Hall, with appropriate ceremonies. It was thence drawn by six horses, and escorted by the German Yagers, the Marine Band and citizens, to Monument-place. On passing the executive mansion, Gen. Henderson notified the President, who repaired to the window to view it. On its pensing for a moment, he simply remarked, "The Washington Monument would not be complete without a stone from Switzerland."

In the Gardiner case to day Sañor Aquilles

In the Gardiner case to-day Señor Aquillar further testified respecting the signatures upon Gardi-ner's papers, and explained the mining regulations of Mexico, etc. Objections were frequently made and ar-Mexico, etc. Objections were frequently gued, so that but little progress was made

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. The Senate were in Executive Session only a few minutes today, during which time they received and referred a considerable number of nominations— among them Hon. Solomon U. Downs, Collector of New Orleans.

The Senate will not adjourn till Monday.

Pomeroy and Emerson have been confirmed as Appraisers at New-York, and not Baltimore.

# U. S. SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5, 1853. Shortly after meeting, the Senate went into

When the doors were opened, the Senate When the doors were opened, the Senate took up Mr. Houston's resolution, authorizing J. R. Bartlett, the late Commissioner, and A. B. Gray, late U. S. Surveyor of the Mexican Boundary, to furnish a report and plans to the Senate of the explorations made by them and by others connected with the Commission under them, on the topography, geography and natural history of the regions adjacent to the line, with such information as they have collected relative to the Indian tribes through Texas, California and New-Mexico; and that the work be executed under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, in a style and form corresponding with the publication of Schoolcraft's History of the Indian tribes, and Owen's Geological Report—1,008 copies to be published.

Mr. Husters said there was no present necessity for this work. It would be expensive and they

cessity for this work. It would be expensive and they knew nothing about it.

Mr. Houston remarked he would not have called for the information, if it was not important, and saw no particular objection to it on the score of expense. Mr. Borland said the Contingent fund was

not one fourth large enough to print a work like this.

Mr. Pearcz thought the subject had better
be postponed till a survey is completed.

Other Senators opposed the publication.

Mr. Houston spoke of the demand for book some say on Thursday next, but I don't believe it. Erm.